

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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W. W. BOOTH, EDITOR AND MANAGER

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CALDER COAL BILL

Headlines on the coal licensing bill introduced by Senator William Calder of New York have been brought to an end, and it is announced by Chairman Robert M. La Follette of the manufactures committee, in charge of the measure, that an effort will be made to report the bill favorably and secure its passage before the end of the session on March 4.

TAX-EXEMPT CHINA COMPANIES

The secretary of commerce has given his endorsement to the bill introduced by Congressman Leonard C. Dyer of Missouri providing for the incorporation of tax-exempt companies to further American trade with China. It is declared by Secretary Alexander that "American trade in China should be put on an equal footing with foreign competition it is forced to meet." It is probable that the measure will receive an early and favorable report to the house, and there may be an opportunity to enact it into law before March 4.

WHAT, IF ANY?

The senate has adopted a resolution presented by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the Republican leader, calling upon the president for information as to what, if any, steps have been taken in the interest of the claims of Americans whose ships and cargoes were seized by the British government during the war. It is understood that the Chicago packers had millions of dollars' worth of meat products diverted to English ports which were destined for Sweden, and that they were kept there until spoiled, with no reparation or adequate explanation forthcoming from England.

WALLOP HIM, SAMMY

There is a remarkable inconsistency in the charge of Attorney General Palmer that Mr. Untermyer aided the Kaiser. Why shouldn't he? He was a follower of Woodrow Wilson, and undoubtedly had read the Democratic campaign textbook of 1916, published in the midst of the war. About that time Mr. Wilson had demanded peace without victory, which meant victory for the Kaiser. If Mr. Untermyer read the Democratic campaign textbook of 1916 he found Mr. Palmer's name in it as a member of the national committee which stood sponsor for the book. He also found in that textbook a reprint of a speech in which it was declared that "the best of friendly relations exist between this country and Germany." That was printed by the Democratic campaign committee about the time Untermyer is charged with being an advisor for Germany. Why shouldn't he be an advisor for the nation with which Mr. Palmer's committee declared we were "on the best of friendly relations"? Lay on, McDuff, and damn him who first cries "hold enough!"

DEFEATIST REGIME DEAD

One of the new arguments that has been set up by the opponents of a protective tariff policy is that if the United States returns to the protective principle other nations will "retaliate." Timid souls, indeed, are those who would thus determine the policies that shall be adopted by the greatest nation on the face of the globe! Fear of retaliation would be their guide apparently not only in tariff legislation but in the determination of all other national policies.

Do these men ever stop to think to what despicable condition the people of the world would be subjected if fear of retaliation were to be the guide of their conduct? Suppose, for instance, that a farmer whose fields are unfenced and who contemplated putting up a fence to keep his neighbors' livestock out of his fields and gardens, should hesitate to exercise his right to build that fence for fear his neighbors would "retaliate"? Suppose that men generally should hesitate to put locks on the doors of their houses for fear someone else would "retaliate"? Suppose that business men should hesitate to compete ag-

gressively for trade for fear their competitors would "retaliate"? What a slow world this certainly would be if in either their private or their public affairs the people of this nation and of other nations, should fail to take steps for the promotion of their own welfare through fear that someone else would "retaliate"!

The old saying that "God hates a coward" is no more true than that the whole world despises a coward. If the United States is to determine its policies according to its apprehension that others may "retaliate," then all other nations of the earth will cease to have respect for this nation, and will proceed immediately and persistently to take advantage of our craven attitude to promote their own selfish interests at our expense.

The United States contemplates no injustice to other nations. It has set up certain ideals of its own, particularly with reference to standards of living for its workingmen, and in doing this it has not sought to injure any other nation. Other countries are absolutely free to set up such ideals as they may choose with reference to the standards of living of their people. Experience has demonstrated, however, that in order to maintain the American standard of living it is necessary to protect the American producer from the destructive competition of nations maintaining lower standards than ours. For the accomplishment of this a protective tariff is necessary.

Now we are warned by men who hold citizenship in the United States, and who profess pride in Americanism, that we must not take steps to protect our workingmen and our industries lest other nations which maintain lower standards take offense and "retaliate." They would make fear the dominant influence in determining our national policies.

Fortunately, the exponents of the doctrine of fear are in the minority. Now we are warned by men who hold citizenship in the United States, and who profess pride in Americanism, that we must not take steps to protect our workingmen and our industries lest other nations which maintain lower standards take offense and "retaliate." They would make fear the dominant influence in determining our national policies.

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LAND IS MADE AVAILABLE FOR WATER DRILLING

In reversing a ruling made by him last October, the secretary of the interior has held that lands, which are unreserved, unappropriated, non-mineral, non-timbered and not known to be susceptible of successful irrigation from any known source of water supply at a reasonable cost they should be designated as available for drilling for subsurface waters under the provision of the Pittman reclamation act. The October ruling denied an application of Rose McMillan and 18 others for permits to prospect for water under the act in Ivanpah valley.

The earlier ruling was based upon a report of the geological survey that "studies of ground-water conditions in the central part of Ivanpah valley, where the land is located, including data obtained by actual well drilling explorations, showed that owing to the depth to water, pumping for irrigation purposes was considered impracticable, and furthermore, that the quantity of water obtainable was insufficient for ordinary irrigation purposes, adding that it was his opinion the region embracing the lands had already been explored sufficiently to demonstrate, with a reasonable degree of certainty, that ground-water for irrigation purposes could not be developed, at a reasonable cost, and that, therefore, segregation would be useless." The case was appealed and on January 17 the ruling was called to the attention of Senator Key Pittman and he filed a brief with the secretary of the interior protesting against the decision on the grounds that it was contrary to the spirit of the act and threatening in its effect the fullest development under the act.

"I respectfully call attention to the fact," he stated in his argument, "that this act specifically describes the character of land that is subject to permit. If the director of the geological survey had reported that water was known to exist under the surface of the land in quantities and under conditions that it was known that it would produce at a profit agricultural crops other than native grasses upon not less than 20 acres of land, as required under section 5 of the act, then the land could not be designated as the character of land subject to permit."

On February 3 the department of the interior, in a letter of instruction to the director of the geological survey, concurred in the opinion given by Senator Pittman and reversed the decision in the cases.

GREAT BRITAIN TO GET STATUE

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 16.—Presentation to Great Britain by the state of Virginia of a copy of the famous Houdon statue of George Washington, the original of which now stands in the rotunda of the Virginia state capitol here, will take place this spring.

The governor of Virginia, Westmoreland Davis, who was to have headed a commission of Virginia officials which is to make the presentation, has found it impossible to make the trip to London and has delegated in his place Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia. The other members of the commission which will leave for London in May are: B. F. Buchanan, lieutenant governor of Virginia; Richmond L. Brower, speaker of the house of delegates, and John L. Williams, clerk.

The statue was to have been presented in 1914 but the ceremonies were delayed by the world war. Trafalgar square is understood to have been selected by the British government as the site for the statue, which is of bronze, although the original is marble. It is expected appropriate ceremonies will be conducted at the time of the presentation, the date of which has not been set.

There is nothing in chemistry that tells how to mix sentiment and common sense to the best advantage.

Being held up and robbed by a bandit is not accepted as an excuse for non-payment of income taxes.

Imick was rescued finally by Paul Lippi, 1394 Fifth street, Oakland, a passerby, who climbed into the building through a window after hearing the injured man's cries for help. Imick is in the Oakland Emergency hospital.

MRS. LLOYD GEORGE



Mrs. David Lloyd George, wife of the prime minister, has been made a dame of the empire, highest degree of the Order of the British Empire.

The wets assert that a lot of folks who never took a drink before are now taking liquor because it is scarce and expensive.

Few persons in this country know what bolshevism is, but they know what it is not, and that is condemnation enough.

City dwellers flat footed. Defects of vision and flat feet were found more among city dwellers than those in the country, by army physicians examining those entering the service during the war.

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 ATTORNEY AT LAW
 Office: 312-316 State Bank and
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 TONOPAH NEVADA

ANNUAL STATEMENT
 OF THE CONTINENTAL FLUORSPAR
 COMPANY for the year ending Dec-
 ember 31, 1920. Location of mine,
 Bullfrog Mining District, County of
 Nye, State of Nevada.
 DEBIT
 December 31, 1919, to cash \$ 872.94
 on hand 27,742.93
 To amounts received during 1920 28,656.87
 RECEIPTS 28,656.87
 Disbursements, 1920, 28,656.87
 FREDERIC CARTER,
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